

REMARKS

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the foregoing, claim 1, 3, and 13 have been amended, claims 2, 8-12, 14, and 16-22 have been canceled, without prejudice or disclaimer, and new claim 23 has been added. No new matter has been submitted.

Claims 1, 3-7, 13, 15, and 23 are currently pending and under consideration.

REJECTION UNDER 35 USC 102

Claims 1, 7, 13, and 15 stand rejected under 35 USC §102(b) as being anticipated by Kim et al. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

By way of review, independent claim 1 sets forth:

"An apparatus for controlling the power of a monitor, comprising:

a computer to output a predetermined signal, by a video processor portion of the computer, to indicate whether the computer is powered on;

a monitor receiving the predetermined signal and powering on and off based upon the predetermined signal; and

the video processor section to process and transmit video signals to the monitor through an external connection,

wherein the predetermined signal output from the video processor section is output from a predetermined external pin of the external connection, and

wherein, based on the predetermined signal being transmitted to the monitor when the monitor is powered off, monitor information resident in the monitor is still readable by the computer."

In detail, the presently claimed invention controls power of the monitor using the predetermined signal received from the predetermined pin of the video processor section of the computer, e.g., a video card.

Differently, Kim et al. receives a power control signal from the power supply of the computer system, with the received power control signal being processed in a microcomputer to control power of the monitor.

In detail, Kim et al. particularly points out, e.g., with reference to FIG. 5, that the power supply control signal fed to the microcomputer is from the power supply 120 in the computer

system and is transmitted from the power supply 120 via an open electrical conduction pin of signal cable 300.

Here, the power control signal is provided by the power supply 120 of the computer, which just uses an open electrical conduction pin of the signal cable 300.

It is respectfully submitted that supplying the power control signal from the power supply 120 is not the same, and not an obvious variant, of supplying a predetermined signal from a video processing section of the computer.

In addition, it is noted that the independent claims have further been amended to include the claimed capability to read monitor information from the monitor when the monitor is off based upon receipt of the predetermined signal. It is respectfully submitted that Kim et al. similarly fails to disclose this capability being based upon receipt of the predetermined signal when the monitor is off.

Accordingly, it is respectfully requested that this rejection of claims 1, 7, 13, and 15 be withdrawn, and claims 1, 7, 13, and 15 be allowed.

REJECTION UNDER 35 USC 103

Claims 3-6 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 as being obvious over Kim et al., in view of Chaiken et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,223,283. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As noted above, the independent claims have been amended to include at least the feature of reading monitor information from the monitor, when the monitor is off, based upon receipt of the predetermined signal.

It is respectfully submitted that neither Kim et al. nor Chaiken et al. disclose or suggest this feature. In addition, it is further respectfully submitted that neither Kim et al. nor Chaiken et al. disclose the claimed video processing section of the computer supplying the claimed predetermined signal for controlling power operations of the monitor.

Regarding the claimed memory access, the Office Action has indicated that Chaiken et al. discloses that microcomputers within monitors typically include ROM, and based upon that disclosure it would have been obvious for Kim et al. to be modified to access memory when the monitor was not on.

However, it is respectfully submitted that this modification of Kim et al. does not conform with the actual apparent disclosure of Kim et al., which indicates that the power supply of the computer sends the power control signal to the monitor, not the video card.

FIG. 5 of Kim et al. illustrates that the power control signal line is in close proximity to the video card, but that is only because the same cable 300 is used to transmit the power control signal and the video information.

In Kim et al., there would not appear to be any reason why a) the video card would now send the power control signal, b) that a memory in the monitor storing video information would be available when the monitor is off, or c) that such accessibility of the memory in the monitor would be based upon receipt of the claimed predetermined signal.

Conversely, Kim et al. would not appear to be any connection between the video card and the power supply of the computer, or the supply of video signals and supply of the power supply signal.

In addition, the microprocessor in Chaiken et al. would not appear to be the same microprocessor that is used in Kim et al., or at least they are used for different reasons.

Thus, regardless of whether Chaiken et al. discloses a use of ROM in a monitor, it is respectfully submitted that it is not well known that such ROM is accessible when the monitor is off, or that such accessibility would be made available by a predetermined signal that also controls the powering on/off of the monitor.

In addition, in support of the modification of Kim et al., the Office Action has cited a portion of Chaiken et al. that indicates that when a powered on monitor is detected by a computer then monitor information may be downloaded to the computer.

Chaiken et al. does not disclose or suggest accessing this information when the monitor is not on. Thus, the Office Action's cited motivation does not rely solely on Chaiken et al., but on the additional benefit set forth in the present application, i.e., that the predetermined signal could also be used as a basis for accessing memory of a monitor that is powered off. Only the present application provides this motivation.

In addition, similar to above, there is no support in the record that there is any connection between the power supply of Kim et al. and stored memory of monitor information.

Lastly, it is respectfully submitted that new claim 23 is similarly allowable, at least for its dependence from the allowable independent claim 1.

It is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are patentably distinguishable over Kim et al. and Chaiken et al.. Withdrawal of these rejections is respectfully requested.

DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION

Claims 1, 3-7, 13, and 15 stand rejected under a non-statutory double patenting rejection based upon the claims of Kim et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,961,647. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

First, it is respectfully submitted that the pending claims are patentably distinguishable from the claims of Kim et al., at least for the above rationale.

In addition, it is respectfully submitted that this Double Patenting rejection fails to set forth a prima facie obviousness case, as required. For example, there is no indication of what features in the pending claims are not disclosed by the claims of Kim et al., there is no further indication of where those missing features are disclosed, and there is no recited motivation for modifying the claims of Kim et al. to recite the same.

Accordingly, withdrawal of this rejection of claims 1, 3-7, 13, and 15 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

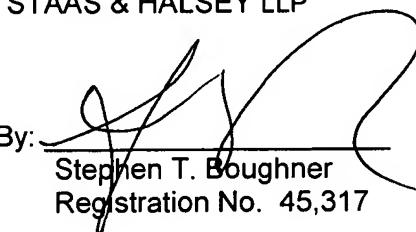
There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

Finally, if there are any formal matters remaining after this response, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned to attend to these matters.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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